(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2628.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16.

CONGRESS.

This day, precisely at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States met both houses of congress in the hall of the representatives, where he addressed them in the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE personal inconveniencies to the members of the senate and of the house of representatives, in leaving their families and private affairs, at this season of the year, are so obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occasion, which has rendered the convention of congress indispensable.

It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction, to have been able to congratulate you on a restoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whose animosities have endangered our tranquillity. But we have still abundant cause of gratitude to the Supreme Dispenser of national blessings, for general health and promising seasons; for domestic and social happiness; for the rapid progress and ample acquisitions of industry, through extensive territories; for civil, political, and religious liberty. While other states are desolated with foreign war, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally satisfied with the possession of their rights: neither envying the advantages nor fearing the power of other nations; solicitous only for the maintenance of order and justice, and the preservation of liberty; increasing daily in their attachment to a system of government in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from reason, and resting on the only solid foundation, the affections of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I shall be obliged to turn your thoughts to other circumstances, which admonish us, that some of these felicities may not be lasting. But if the tide of our prosperity is full and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumspection becomes us that we may meet our reverses with fortitude, and extricate ourselves from their consequences with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to congress information of the state of the union, and recommending to their consideration such measures as appear to me to be necessary or expedient, according to my constitutional duty, the causes and the objects of the present extraordinary session will be explained.

After the president of the United States received information, that the French government had expressed serious discontents at some proceedings of the government of these states, said to affect the interests of France, he thought it expedient to send to that country a new minister, fully instructed to enter on such amicable discussions, and to give such candid explanations as might happily remove the discontents and suspicions of the French government, and vindicate the conduct of the United States. For this purpose he selected from among his fellow-citizens, a character, whose integrity, talents, experience and service, had placed him in the rank of the most esteemed and respected in the nation. The direct object of his mission was expressed in his letter of credence to the French republic; being "to maintain that good understanding, which, from the commencement of the alliance, had subsisted between the two nations; and to efface unfavourable impressions, banish suspicions, and restore that cordiality, which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union." And his instructions were to the same effect, "faithfully to represent the disposition of the government and people of the United States, their disposition being one, to remove jealousies and obviate complaints, by shewing that they were groundless, to restore that mutual confidence which had been so unfortunately and injuriously impaired, and to explain the relative interests of both countries and the real sentiments of his own."

A minister thus specially commissioned, it was expected, would have proved the instrument of restoring mutual confidence between the two republics. The first step of the French government corresponded with that expectation. A few days before his arrival at Paris, the French minister of foreign relations, informed the American minister then resident at Paris, of the formalities to be observed by himself in taking leave, and by his successor, preparatory to his reception. These formalities they observed, and on the 9th of December presented officially to the minister of foreign relations, the one a copy of his letters of recal, the other a copy of his letters of credence.

These were laid before the Executive Directory. Two days afterwards, the minister of foreign relations informed the recalled American minister, that the Executive Directory had determined not to receive another minister plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French republic had a right to expect from it. The American minister immediately endeavoured to ascertain, whether by refusing to receive him, it was intended that he should retire from the territories of the French republic: and verbal answers were given that such was the intention of the Directory. For his own justification he desired a written answer, but obtained none, until towards the last of January, when, receiving notice in writing to quit the territories of the republic, he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he proposed to wait for instruction from this government. During his residence at Paris, cards of hospitality were refused him, and he was threatened with being subjected to the jurisdiction of the minister of police; but with becoming firmness he insisted on the protection of the law of nations due to him as the known minister of a foreign power. You will derive further information from his dispatches which will be laid before you.

As it is often necessary that nations should treat for the mutual advantage of their affairs, and especially to accommodate and terminate differences, and as they can treat only by ministers, the right of embassy is well known and established, by the law and usage of nations. The refusal on the part of France to receive and hear our minister, is then the denial of a right: but the refusal to receive him, until we have acceded to their demands, without discussion and without investigation, is to treat us neither as allies, nor as friends, nor as a sovereign state.

With this conduct of the French government, it will be proper to take into view, the public audience given to the late minister of the United States, on his taking leave of the Executive Directory. The speech of the president discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union; and at the same time studiously marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the government: to persuade them that they have different affections, principles and interests from those of their fellow-citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns; and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a decision which shall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honour, character and interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them: but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America; and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity that they cannot be disguised and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast.

It is my sincere desire that they may be healed. It is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concur with you and with our constituents, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations: and believing that neither the honour nor interest of the United States absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negotiation, and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests and honour of the nation. If we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them: if we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction to redress them. And equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other nation.

The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the government has no means of obtaining official information from that country: nevertheless there is reason to believe that the Executive Directory passed a decree on the second of March last, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, injurious to our lawful commerce and endangering the lives of our citizens. A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavouring to adjust all our differences with France, by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of defence.

The commerce of the United States has become an interesting object of attention, whether we consider it in relation to the wealth and finances, or the strength and resources of the nation. With a sea coast of near two thousand miles in extent opening a wide field for fisheries, navigation and commerce, a great portion of our citizens naturally apply their industry and enterprise to these objects. Any serious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders: to prevent it from being undermined and destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval establishment must occur to every man who considers the injuries committed on our commerce and the insults offered to our citizens, and the description of the vessels by which these abuses have been practised. As the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring citizens, cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity, arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection. To resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of foreign nations, and to guard against the degradation and servility which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the last war, would be sufficient to shew, that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the Union, would have been sufficient to have baffled many formidable transportations of troops from one state to another, which were then practised. Our sea coasts from their great extent are more easily annoyed and more easily defended by a naval force than any other. With all the materials our country abounds: in skill our naval architects and navigators are equal to any: and commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But, although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed so speedily and extensively, as the present crisis demands. Hitherto, I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except on voyages to the East Indies, where general usage and the danger from pirates appeared to render the permission proper: yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collusions with the powers at war, contravening the act of congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for congress to prescribe such regulations as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of nations, and at the same time restrain them from committing acts of hostility against the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary provision for defence by individual citizens, it appears to me necessary to equip the frigates and provide other vessels of inferior force to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers, whose depredations have been most injurious, have been built, and some of them partially equipped in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised, by the wisdom of congress, to prevent the resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention that some of our citizens resident abroad have fitted out privateers, and others have voluntarily taken the command, or entered on board of them, and committed spoliations on the commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be restrained only by severe punishments.

But besides a protection of our commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well known promptitude, ardour, and courage of the people, in defence of their country, happily diminish the probability of invasion; nevertheless, to guard against sudden and predatory incursions, the situation of some of our principal sea ports, demands your consideration. And as our country is vulnerable in other interests, besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view, and as a measure, which even in a time of universal peace, ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, to render that natural and safe defence of the country, efficacious.

Although it is very true that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it, if we can: Yet to effect this separation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contempla-

tion, is no less necessary, than if we were directly concerned in them. It is necessary, in order to the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them. However we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world will consider the United States of America, as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be against our interest, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least, if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale. It is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits. At the same time that measures might be pursued with this view, our treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired, and the other near expiring, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It is particularly your province to consider the state of the public finances; and to adopt such measures respecting them as exigencies shall be found to require. The preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds, to defray any extraordinary expences, will of course call for your serious attention. Although the imposition of new burthens cannot be, in itself, agreeable, yet there is no ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you, such measures, as their actual engagements, their present security, and future interests, demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The present situation of our country, imposes an obligation on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an exposition of the principles by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster and establish a division between the government and people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary. But to repel by decided and united councils, insinuations so derogatory to the honour, and aggressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty.

It must not be permitted to be doubted, whether the people of the United States will support the government, established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their free choice; or whether, by surrendering themselves to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own government, they will forfeit the honourable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country; devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence; and constantly witnessed the patriotism, fidelity, and perseverance of my fellow-citizens, on the most trying occasions, it is not for me to hesitate or abandon a cause, in which my heart has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that those internal regulations, which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are, in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed: nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements; to innovate upon principles which have been so deliberately and uprightly established; or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government.—To enable me to maintain this declaration, I rely, under God, with entire confidence, on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

LONDON, *March* 31.

There is a rumour in circulation, and generally believed, that the *king of Prussia* has concluded a treaty offensive and defensive, with the *French republic*; in which he agrees to guarantee Belgium as an integral part of the republic, one and indivisible—to recognise the independence of the Batavian republic, and to concur in securing an equivalent to the stadtholder, in another part to furnish an army of 60,000 men, to co-operate with the French in case the emperor shall cross the Rhine, and to force him to agree to a peace upon just and equitable terms.

Such is the rumour; and it is said, that ministers have been in possession of the fact for several days from authority they do not question.

Various reports are in circulation that the emperor is on the eve of making a separate peace with France; and this circumstance arises from the promulgation of a new treaty entered into between his Prussian majesty and the French republic.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) May* 11.

IMPORTANT!

Arrived Mary, Rice, in 39 days from Hamburg. Informs that news was received at Hamburg, a few days previous to his leaving there, that the misunderstanding between the United States and France, was amicably settled, and that Mr. Pinckney was certainly received and acknowledged, and that orders (which he saw and read) were issued by the Directory to capture no more American vessels, unless they had two sets of papers, and were carrying on a contraband trade.

That in consequence of the above, Insurance had fallen from 25 to only 4½ per cent. on American vessels bound to America.

[A gentleman of this town has received by this arrival a price current of the insurance, from a merchant at Hamburg, which mentions the premium at 4½ to 5 per cent.

☞ The above vessel must have sailed April 1, which is later than any other information we have from that continent.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 17.

Extract of a letter from New-York, to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated May 16.

"A gentleman who arrived here last Sunday from St. Croix, states, that previous to his embarkation for this city, accounts had been received there, that the valuable island of

ST. JUAN DE PUERTO RICO,

was, a few days before, taken from the Spaniards by the British army and navy from Martinique, under the command of lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie and rear-admiral Henry Heavey; the principal fortification made a short resistance, and cost the besiegers but a few men.

"This valuable island is situated between Hispaniola and St. Christopher's, is 100 miles long and 40 miles broad, the centre of the contraband trade carried on by the British and French with the Spaniards, and is extremely fertile, producing the same kinds of fruits with the other islands."

A letter received in this city from Port au Prince of April 1, informs that, "We have now at the head of government a man of such character and abilities as afford us the greatest hopes that his arrival has been very propitious, as it happened at a moment when the brigands had attacked most of our out posts, which, from the long inactivity of his predecessor, lay quite destitute of defence, both in respect to troops and ammunition, but every thing is now assuring the most promising events. Flour, which lately was at 24 dollars, at once fell to 14 dollars, and is owing to the arrival of three convoys with upwards of 5000 barrels."

BALTIMORE, *May* 24.

The Minerva, Hinckley, arrived at Boston on the 16th instant, from Hamburg, and brings advices of the 6th of April, which completely contradict the report of Mr. Pinckney being invited back to Paris. They state, however, that commercial confidence had not diminished, as no apprehensions were entertained of a war between this country and France.

Annapolis, May 25.

A copy of a letter from a very respectable and ancient gentleman in the country, aged about ninety, to his friend in Annapolis.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received another instance of your continued goodness to your unworthy correspondent. I mean bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible. Nothing more welcome. The Bible I embrace, and kiss with every affection of soul and body: and am firmly resolved, by the grace of Heaven, to put the whole stress of my present and future salvation upon what it contains.

No infidelity, with all its wit and sophisms, has ever yet, in the least degree, removed or shaken my *assured faith*. But on the contrary, confirmed it more than ever. And the reason, under God, is this. In deism, atheism, and all kinds of infidelity, I can see apparent marks of prejudice—of passion—of prepossession—and other malignant principles. But on the contrary, in the blessed, blessed Bible, I see quite the reverse of all these. I see calmness—coolness—softness—sound reasoning—divine philosophy—Heavenly mindedness, and every other sacred principle worthy the GOD OF SALVATION. If I was sure there was no other life than this, and I was asked by a child or brother for advice in the conduct of their lives, it should be this, "live up to the dictates of your Bible." But, blessed be God, it don't stop here. It extends happiness through all the ages of eternity!

The godly and learned bishop who wrote the "Apology" you sent me, has followed the infidel through all the windings and turning of his vulpine chace. He has hunted him out of every subterfuge of his "Age of Reason, and left Reynard to his destin'd fate. The faithful bishop has been thus particular, not to inform and set right a malignant and prepossessed obtruder, but that the *scarce of truth* may enlighten every well meaning and hopeful mind.

But there are more short and general striking reasons, which not only attend, but follow that *eternal light* the Bible. The "Age of Reason" treats this book as spurious, and as an imposture! Then, I would ask the author, what impostor, or set of impostors, were the authors of it? What age of the world was it wrote in? And how came the world, to be so credulous as to receive it? These questions, and others of like nature, must be answered before we can or ought to give up the Bible. If the alchoran should be brought as a parrallel with the Bible, we can easily answer all these questions relating to that; as to its author—In what time of the world it was wrote—By what means it was effected, &c. &c.

Again. I would ask the author of the Age of Reason if he does not think, upon his own principles, that the wisdom of God would give a law to his reasonable creatures, whom he has delegated as sovereigns to govern and rule all the inferior creatures in this his lower world? If he answers in the affirmative, as we think he must, then we ask, if the Bible be an imposture where is that law? Surely every tongue here must be a mute.

We find from sad experience there is evil in this world. From whence then can this originate? Not from God surely. An infinitely wise, good, and holy Being, can never be the author of evil! Then let the Age of Reason say, from whence or from where doth it spring? Our Bible gives us a full and satisfactory account of this mystery. It tells us, we were created and came out of the hands of God *in his own image*. That is, in perfect rectitude, purity and holiness. It tells us too, that we rebelled against our Creator, and broke through a command which was given us as a test of our obedience.—Hence we fall from our happy state—And hence springs all the evils we undergo in this life: even the "Age of Reason" itself sprang from this bitter root.

Here again. Setting the Bible aside, another riddle or difficulty occurs. It is this. How?—When?—and where is it that we can ever be happy? Does the Age of Reason give a satisfactory answer to these things? Now, certainly, right reason dictates to us, that a *divine, wise*, and good Being, would never create any creature, and bring it into being, merely and only to make it miserable! No, no. Our Bible here is like that glorious luminary which gives light to our world. It not only informs us of the origin of evil, which we brought upon ourselves, but it is a *lamp to our feet, and a light to our paths, to guide us into the way of peace*, and consequently of happiness. And this is accomplished too by such means and ways as all the wisdom of this world could never hit upon, or the heart of man ever conceive! And yet, now Heaven has revealed it, the propriety, wisdom, and goodness of God is so gloriously displayed, that a candid mind cannot but see it, and a gracious soul adore it! Fallen from God as we are, what wisdom of man could find out a way of reconciliation? The whole world could not satisfy the justice of God so as to redeem one soul! But that precious and wonderful scheme of salvation, revealed to us in the Bible, clears up all difficulties. The incarnation of Jesus Christ, the son of God, to condescend so low, as to take the nature of man upon him, solves the difficulty! As God he can atone for sin, and satisfy the justice of Heaven. And as man he could die, and did, to effect this *wonderful redemption*! Man, as man, could only die and perish, as we all must have done! But God, as man, could die to redeem the *whole world*, who are willing to be saved by him!

The deists are very lavish and profuse in speaking of the benefits flowing from morality. This they do in such a manner as if they thought their morality exceeded the morality, or spirituality, of the Bible! But alas! Let any candid mind collect and gather together all the morals, both of the heathen and deistical world, and let them in opposition to the sublimity, purity, and rectitude of the morals in the Bible, and they will all meet the same fate, as the idol Dagon did before the *ark of God*!

Moreover, the prophecies of the Bible, some of which are fulfilled and come to pass, and others are now fulfilling by such slow degrees as God Almighty generally makes use of in his wise providence, to effect wonderful things in this world! I shall name only one of these as a specimen: it relates to the past and present state and circumstances of the Jewish nation. They were the only temporally elected *people of God*. These were redeemed from a state of slavery in Egypt by a wonderful chain of providences and miracles: And to whom, under their theocracy, was given laws and ordinances, pre figuring that *great salvation*, which was then promised should come by means of a most gracious person who should spring from out of one of their own tribes. This prophecy was fulfilled according as was foretold, relating to the tribe and the family—His offices, sufferings and death, and every thing relating thereto, all for their and our salvation! These people (notwithstanding all these favours from Heaven) sinned so often, and so grievously, against their God and king, as that at last he permitted them, for their provocations, to be carried captives to Babylon—Jerusalem to be taken—Their holy temple to be burnt—And after suffering many other temporal evils, as punishments, they were, and are yet, dispersed over all the four quarters of this globe! Nevertheless, they remain to this day a distinct and separate people from every other nation under Heaven! Go into what part of the habitable world you will, there you'll find this living continued, miracle subsisting! Here now is an occular demonstration to us of the prescience of the author of our Bible! This was often foretold by their prophets many hundreds of years before it came to pass: and after it did come to pass, there has been a flight of between fifteen and twenty centuries of years in which these people (though scattered through every nation of the world) have yet kept themselves distinct and separate from them all! O wonderful, wonderful Providence! What eyes can be so blind as not to see, and heart so callous as not to feel this! Take any two nations now upon earth, the most remote from a coalition, according to the nature of things—For instance, take one colony of Turks or heathens, and another of Christians, and let them live together only one century of years, I would venture my life as a sacrifice, if they did not (many of them) mix and blend together both by consanguinity and affinity in that short period.

But I am so profuse, when our Bible in in question, I fear I weary my friend with my prolixity. Pardon me, dear Sir, and I'll be done. May God Almighty bless you and yours, with every blessing contained in that sacred book. So wishes, so prays him, who, with all due respect and love, lives, and I trust, by God's grace, will die,

Sir, your sincere friend, &c.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister between this and Whitsunday next.

By order of the VESTRY, JOHN JACOB, Reg.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR. No. XIII.

" Oh! let the steps of youth be cautious,
" How they advance into a dangerous world;
" Our duty only can conduct us safe,
" Our passions are seducers: but of all,
" The strongest Love. He first approaches us
" In childish play, wantoning in our walks;
" If heedlessly we wander after him,
" As he will pick out all the dancing way,
" We're lost."

SOUTHERN.

IMMEDIATELY after Eumenes had accepted Lucio's challenge, I received from him the following letter, which I shall present to the public, not only because the sentiments are just and proper, but also because it evinces how insufficient the strongest reasoning is when opposed to the fire and rashness of an untamed disposition, unless the attention is kept perpetually in a state of alarm.

" You are called upon, my dear Sir, to perform the last duties of an uninterrupted friendship. In a moment of rashness, and the hurry of passion, I have committed myself in a manner to which my cooler reflection will never give its sanction. It is unnecessary to inform you that I have received a challenge from Lucio, and it is with regret I add, I have acquiesced in his proposition; could the event ascertain *his* guilt or my innocence, I should be satisfied: but when virtue or vice is to be measured by dexterity in the use of arms, the criterion is false, and the custom absurd. By this barbarous institution, the wretch, who has rendered his life odious and intolerable, has but to summon a sufficiency of mechanical courage, to insult a man of superior worth and merit, and either deservedly falls the victim of his own villainy, or washes the stains from his own contaminated soul with the innocent blood of his injured antagonist. Should chance determine the existence of the offender, his crimes are forgotten, and it is only remembered that he, who, from his vices, dared not to live, had courage enough to hazard a miserable life for a fair reputation.

" There surely never was a notion so illy founded, and so extensively prevalent as that which measures a man's courage and integrity by his readiness to engage in a duel. It is true, a man of genuine bravery, when engaged in a controversy, will not flinch from, or evade any rational proposition of his adversary—he would do more—he would boldly acknowledge his error, or devise some mode of redress which, in the issue, would ascertain his guilt or innocence.

" It is well observed by an author, whose celebrity is not proportioned to his merits, that the principle of *true honour* depends on, and arises from the *love of glory*, or a *fear of shame*. Where a *love of glory* is, *the dread of shame* comes of course; but *the fear of shame* may exist without the *love of glory*; a truth which is confirmed by experience, in all *narrow* and *groveling minds*; and in some that are *good* but none that are *elevated*.

" From a *love of glory* proceed all actions which are noble, enterprising, and praise-worthy *in themselves*. From *a fear of shame* spring actions which are, in themselves, merely *defensive*, and such as are not calculated to increase the reputation. Honour is never *sought*, but only *defended*, in a duel. He who seeks honour in such a conflict degenerates into a despicable bravo. Duelling then has its origin in *a fear of shame*, and has nothing to do with genuine courage. The *duellist*, therefore, is no more the *hero*, than the *fear of shame* is the *love of glory*.

" But to you who have so often felt the energetic reasoning of Rousseau, and been kindled into rapture by his glowing eloquence, these observations are unnecessary. Every man who has read his letter on duelling must decidedly acquiesce in his opinion. It is my opinion that there is no man, except such as have some constitutional defect, or are totally abandoned to every pretension to reputation, who would not immediately sacrifice his *life* to his *honour*, *provided his honour depended on that sacrifice*: but in a duel *die* or *live* he is equally *innocent* or *guilty*. I pretend not to hold death in contempt—the idea of a final dissolution brings with it terrors, even to me, yet " 'tis not the dread of something after death," but the instinctive horror which nature always feels when our existence is threatened. There are a thousand objections to this method of decision which force themselves upon my mind, but I do not think it necessary, nor have I time to arrange them. You will easily see that what I have here urged applies generally to the subject. As to the particular instance in which I am engaged, I should repeat the *cause*, however I may regret the *necessity* I am under of proceeding to this extremity. I know that my reputation will neither be increased, or diminished, by the event of the day. You will see the propriety of attending me immediately."

Philosophically as Eumenes has argued against his own conduct, from an intimate knowledge of his character, I am confident he has either mistaken his own disposition, or endeavoured to conceal its defects, by attributing that to a paroxism of passion, which at any time, and in any circumstances, would certainly have taken place. It is true Eumenes was firm and decided in his principles—determined in his conduct—and had uniformly acted from the impulse of his own feelings, and the direction of his own reason; nor had he yet experienced the embarrassment which necessarily arises from the opposition of a man's own sentiments, to the prevailing opinions of society. Secluded from almost all intercourse with the world, he had formed himself on the illustrious models of former times, in which the partial hand of the historian has drawn a friendly veil over the blemishes and defects of human nature, and held their virtues up to view in the magnifying medium of remote antiquity. But, though thus abstracted, Eumenes was by no means insensible to the opinions of mankind, and while he thought himself attaining a sovereign contempt for the calumnies of society, he was cultivating a most punctilious sensibility to its censures or applause.

Upon the reception of Eumenes's letter I immediately attended him, to inquire into the particulars of an affair in which I felt myself so much interested; after going into a full explanation, he observed to me with much concern, that there was one point of much importance on which he felt great anxiety. "I fight, said he, either to give Lucio an opportunity to avenge what he terms an injury, or to convince the world that I do not dread the idea of death more than the imputation of cowardice; either, or both, of these purposes may be answered without taking the life of Lucio. Should I fall myself it will be no consolation to be accompanied by my antagonist; but should I survive, I should be perpetually goaded by reflecting that I had put a period to his existence. It is, therefore, for my own sake, and not his, that I request you to charge my pistols only with powder. I remonstrated on the novelty and impropriety of such a request, and used every argument in my power to change his determination, but in vain. He observed, that his reasons were satisfactory to himself, and in such cases as this every man might be pardoned for acting up to his own feelings. " I will, added he, sacrifice my *life*, but not my *principles*, to the opinions of the world." Our conversation then turned upon indifferent subjects, and the evening was spent as usual. At the time agreed on in the morning we repaired to the place of appointment, where we were soon joined by Lucio and his friend; on this occasion I observed with the most scrupulous attention the different emotions which their situation would excite in the combatants. Rash and precipitate, Lucio hurried on like a man who, by one violent exertion, has summoned up all his resolution to some act of desperation, and trembles with impatience least his fortitude should be exhausted before his purpose is accomplished.

Eumenes was by no means backward, but the solemnity of the occasion seemed to curb the natural impetuosity of his temper. The ground was measured, and their stations assigned them—an awful pause ensued in which I was placed in a situation to give the fatal word.—After the first fire I felt an instinctive reluctance to turn myself to the scene of action, but hearing no alarming expressions I turned towards the combatants, and discovered Eumenes with his hand on the back part of his shoulder, and the blood streaming through his fingers. The wound, however, was not dangerous, and the blood soon staunched by a physician who purposely attended us. Before his wound was completely dressed, Eumenes was again requested to take his station, I endeavoured to interpose, but was compelled to submit to the determination of my friend—A second discharge took place, by which there happily, was no mischief done, and Lucio now thinking his injuries sufficiently repaired, or dreading that justice might lay the punishment where it was merited, acknowledged himself satisfied and retired from the ground.

But Eumenes was not the greatest sufferer from his wound—Helena discovered the blood which had issued from the wound, as he returned home—she knew the cause and felt more sensibly the effects—Nature for a while was unequal to the emotion, and she fainted at the sight of blood which had been disinterestedly shed in her behalf. The fever which immediately seized Eumenes, and his confinement, gave full scope to the gloomy imagination of Helena—she fancied him afflicted with infinitely more pain than he ever experienced. Sometimes she would wholly despair of his recovery, and attribute his death to herself, and then figure to herself a thousand perfections in him which no mortal ever possessed.—From such emotions, it is easy to conjecture with what eyes she viewed him, when, immediately on his recovery, he presented himself as usual, in the family of her uncle. His intimacy increased and his visits became more frequent, nor had he yet taken pains to consider why he felt more pleasure than formerly in the presence of Helena. But the time was rapidly approaching when Eumenes must take a final leave of Helena.

He looked forward to the time with the regret which naturally attends the idea of a separation from those tender *friendships* which are formed in the early stage of life. But Helena, whose affections were more mature, and whose attachment was sublimed even beyond the warmest friendship, would never suffer the distressing idea to remain a moment on her mind—she still acted with all that propriety and delicacy which distinguished every part of her conduct.

" She never told her love,
" But let concealment, like a worm i'the bud
" Feed on her damask cheek: she pin'd in thought
" And with a green and yellow melancholy,
" She sat like patience on a monument
" Smiling at grief." I.

THE Inspector acknowledges the favour of Mentor; but as religion and politics are subjects into which he never means to enter, begs Mentor will excuse its suppression.

Lewis Neth,

Has imported in the ships Montezuma and Adriana, from London,

A general assortment of Goods

Suited to the present and approaching season—Amongst them are a number of

Fashionable Fancy Articles.

All of which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

Annapolis, 24th May, 1797.

THE sale of the books of the late THOMAS JENNINGS, Esq; declared, being continued on Wednesday the seventh of June next, will commence the sale of the residue of his personal property, consisting of a number of country born negroes, and a great variety of household and kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above ten pounds, on the purchaser's entering into bond with approved security.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining at Piscataway, April 1, 1797.

MR. WILLIAM M'CLELAND, merchant, Piscaty. Wm Armstrong, cooper, at John's Mill. Capt. John Smith, 2. Mr. David Hare, Mattawoman. Mr. George G. Burns, Piscaty. Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; Charles county. Mr. James Kellin, Piscaty. P. G. county, State Maryland. Mr. Walter Smith, Charles county. Miss Sarah Harris, near Piscaty. Thos. H. Marshall, Esq; near Piscaty. Mr. Wm Hughes, Charles county. Nicholas Young, Esq; near Piscaty.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

ABSCONDED, on the 14th instant, from my bed and board my wife RACHEL HAYS; this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM HAYS, sen.

Charles county, Maryland.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GOTLOVE STERNBACK, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARY STERNBACK, Administratrix.

May 22, 1797.

The thorough bred running HORSE LAMPLIGHTER;

Will stand the ensuing season at Mount-Air, near Piscataway, in the State of Maryland, to cover mares at the moderate price of four guineas the season, the money to be sent when the mares are taken away, and the season to end the 10th of August next. Good and extensive pasturage at half a dollar per week for the mares, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

LAMPLIGHTER is a beautiful bay, upwards of fifteen hands and an half high, elegantly formed, and possessed of as many running points as any horse on the continent. His extraordinary performances on the turf at the Bowling-Green in October, 1793, at five years old, when opposed to and beat the two celebrated running horses Belle-Air and Camilla, justly entitle him to be ranked among the best running horses ever known in this country; his colts shew he is inferior to no horse as a foal-getter.

Lamplighter was got by Hart's imported horse Old Medley, his dam by Lonsdale, out of col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher.

The bay horse Lonsdale was got by Jolly Roger, out of a bay mare bought of Sir John Ramsden, baronet, late lord Lonsdale's, she was got by Monkey, her dam by lord Lonsdale's black Arabian, her grand-dam by lord Lonsdale's bay Arabian, her great-grand-dam by Coney Skins, her great-great grand-dam by Dodsworth, out of the younger of the two royal mares bought of Mr. Darcy by the first lord Lonsdale.

N. B. Mr. Darcy was master of the horse to king William.

EDWARD EDELEN.

Mount-Air, April 10, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against WILLIAM CRANDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known to JOSEPH M'CENEY, or the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 27th of this month, and to meet on that day in person at Pig-Point.

The subscriber's object for requesting a meeting is, to ascertain the amount of the debts, and make some proposals to the creditors towards the settlement of the same, which may perhaps save them much trouble and expence.

NATHAN SMITH, Administrator.

May 16, 1797.

THE partnership of Doctors MURRAY and SHAAFF expiring this day, they request all those indebted to them for professional services to call on either of them, or Mr. John Owen, to settle their accounts.

J. MURRAY,
J. T. SHAAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the REAL ESTATE of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased, situate, lying and being in Charles county aforesaid, about four miles distant from the town of Port-Tobacco, and containing two hundred acres of LAND, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, by the executrix, on the first day of June next, pursuant to the will of the deceased.

MARY TURNER, Executrix of ZEPH. TURNER.

May 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 29th instant, at the DOCK, for CASH,

THE sloop HOPE, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies; her frame is of mulberry.

JOHN SANDS.

Annapolis, May 16, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 8th day of June next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCELS and BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 17, 1797.

JAMES MACKUBIN

Hath received,

By the last arrivals from Europe,

A VERY general assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are, seins of different lengths, and sein twine, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or at the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

Notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Prince-George's county will attend at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 5th day of June next, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property in this county since their meeting in June last, and that they will continue until the 21st day of the said month.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

April 17, 1797.

THE parish of WILLIAM and MARY, in Charles county, is now vacant, the vestry are desirous of employing a minister of the Protestant episcopal church, and will receive applications until the first of July next.

By order,

THOMAS HARRIS, Register.

Charles county, May 10, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th day of April last, negro NATT, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, small crooked legs, and long feet, his upper fore teeth broad, and shews them when spoken to with a most obsequious grin, his under fore teeth are wanting; he had on a dark cloth jacket, breeches of the same, with blue waistbands; he may, however, have changed his cloathing. He will probably make for Baltimore or Annapolis, or may be lurking about a Mr. Thomas Lane's, near Mount Pleasant ferry, where he has a brother, a free negro. Whoever delivers said fellow to me, near Bladensburg, shall have the above reward, with reasonable expences, or if committed to gaol, so that I get him again, the above reward.

JAMES WARING.

Prince-George's county, May 15, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been some time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto of different colours; Morocco and kid sandal vamps, handsomely worked; boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houses to each tenement, as the tenant may choose. Those lands are in the highest estimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with success.

They are sixty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth; in the vicinity of six considerable manufacturing mills. Meadow land, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands consist of the very finest low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for those who wish to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the first day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the Elkwood mills, in the county aforesaid, to meet and grant leases to all those who wish to become tenants. It is expected that sufficient evidences of responsibility and good character, will, in every case, accompany an application—for no person will be treated with who does not produce the same.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

"AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or "any two of them, shall and may require "any sum or sums of money, in equal proportion, "from each and every proprietor, as may from time "to time be necessary for carrying on the building "of the said bridge, and, after giving three months "public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the "directors to sue for and recover, in the name of the "company, such unpaid requisition, with all costs and "charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon "from the time the same should have been paid; "and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requi-"sition, after public notice shall have been given at "least for three months in all the news papers herein "before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit "all preceding payments made on the share or shares "so neglected or refused to be paid, to the use and "benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1st Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a fresh assortment of Gold, Silver, and Gilt warranted WATCHES, Gold, Gilt, and Steel Chains, Seals, and Keys, with a variety of other articles in his line.

He likewise carries on the Silversmith's business, in all its branches.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

In CHANCERY, May 4, 1797.

Leah Townsend vs *Littleton Townsend, and others.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of JOSHUA TOWNSEND, deceased, late of Worcester county, for the payment of his just debts; it states that the said LITTLETON TOWNSEND resides in the state of Delaware; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that she cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, to the intent that the defendant aforesaid may have notice of her application to this court, and of the object of her bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Duvall & Rigby,

BEG leave to inform the public, and their friends, that they have taken the house lately occupied by Mr. WM. ALEXANDER, in Cornhill-street, where they have just received, and offer for sale, a genteel assortment of GOODS, suited to the present season; they have also an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell on the most reduced prices for cash.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to

W. ALEXANDER.

In CHANCERY, April 15, 1797.

ORDERED, That on application of any person concerned, at any time after the first day of October next, the chancellor will proceed to a dividend of the money arising from the sales of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, deceased, amongst such of the said Ridgate's creditors as shall then have exhibited their claims, and established them to the chancellor's satisfaction, provided a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the City Gazette and in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of May next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Anne-Arundel county, April 8, 1797.

By virtue of a deed of trust from capt. SAMUEL MAYNARD to us, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Thursday the eighth day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day, on twelve months credit, the sale to be continued from day to day until all is sold, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, before any thing will be delivered,

THAT valuable plantation whereon the said Samuel Maynard now lives, situated within two miles of Herring Bay, containing about 250 acres, with some improvements thereon. Also a number of country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

And, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of June, will be sold, at Lower-Marlborough, a parcel of European goods, one half of the schooner Friendship, with her tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Patuxent river. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN THOMAS, } Trustees.
JOSEPH WILKINSON, }

P. S. All persons who have, or formerly had, connexions with capt. Maynard in trade, are requested to produce the books, or a statement from said books, with all bonds and accounts relative to such concerns, on or before the day of sale, and all persons having claims against the said Samuel Maynard are hereby called on to make them known, and all indebted to make payment to the trustees.

J. T.
J. W.

Bank of Baltimore.

1st April, 1797.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE having taken into consideration the great advantages likely to arise to the Bank from having the remaining one half of the capital paid, and being authorised by the charter to call for this payment at such time as they may appoint, do thereby give notice, that Monday the 5th day of June next, and the five following days, are fixed on for the stockholders to pay the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars on each share, in gold or silver, at the bank aforesaid.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. It is intended that the first half yearly dividend shall be declared on the above-mentioned 5th day of June.

Patowmack Company Shares For SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN GADSBY, in Alexandria,

TWELVE SHARES of the Old Stock in the said Company, unless, in the mean time, the owners of those shares pay to WM. HARTSHORNE, treasurer, the several balances due thereon.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON,
} Directors.

April 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

THE partnership of PINKNEY and GUYER is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons being indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to exhibit them for settlement.

JONATHAN PINKNEY,
JOHN GUYER.

Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.